

REPEAT BIG MARCH FIFTY YEARS LATER

Survivors of G. A. R. Will Again
Pass in Grand Review at
Washington.

WILSON WILL WATCH VETS

One Hundred Thousand Visitors
Expected at Annual Encampment This Month.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—At the close of the War Between the States the veterans gathered in Washington for a grand review. For two days the men who had saved the Union marched past the President with banners waving, an impressive demonstration of the sword which was soon to be beaten into the plowshare.

Just fifty years after that historic event the survivors of the parade will assemble here to repeat their glorious march. On September 29, a week from next Wednesday, President Wilson will take his place in the reviewing stand to be erected in front of the White House and watch the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic sweep past.

Many of them are too old and feeble to walk, and for these carriages and automobiles will be provided, but a goodly proportion of the 30,000 are still hale and hearty enough to keep a military formation.

The parade will be the chief event of the forty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held here from September 27 to October 2. As the concluding feature, President Wilson will lay the cornerstone of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater.

LEADERS OF UNION IN WAR

The families, friends and members of the allied organizations who will accompany the 30,000 veterans here will bring the total number of visitors in the national capital during the encampment week close to 100,000.

Among the organizations allied with the Grand Army are the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Loyal Legion, the Medal of Honor Legion, the Volunteer Officers' Association, the Naval Veterans, Ex-Prisoners of War, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Society of the Army of the Ohio.

One of the features of the encampment is expected to be a reunion of the surviving great Union leaders of war. This encampment doubtless will be the last one at the national capital, because of the advanced years of the veterans, and special efforts are being made by the committee on arrangements to get these leaders here. Among these are the two living corps commanders, General James H. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del., and General Granville H. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Surviving division commanders include General Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi; General D. McM. Gregg, of Pennsylvania; General Lewis A. Grant, of Minnesota; General J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, as well as of the War Between the States, and Brigadier-General John T. Wilder, of Tennessee.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES TO ACT AS GRAND MARSHAL

The grand review probably will last from three to three and one-half hours. Instead of the two days of 85 showing to what extent the "Grand Review" has thinned out the lines of the veterans in the last half century.

General Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, retired, has been selected as grand marshal of the procession, and the War and Navy Departments have designated an officer to act as military and naval aide, respectively, to the grand marshal.

David J. Palmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, will lead the veterans, and 100 officers will be escorted by the Sons of Veterans. The old soldiers will march in line according to the department to which they belong. Illinois, where the first department was organized, will have the honor place. In the procession also will be detachments of regular troops, cavalry and infantry, and marines and sailors from the battleships.

A court of honor is to be erected in front of the White House, and President Wilson, members of his Cabinet and other dignitaries will review the procession from it.

All of the retired officers of the army and the navy who served in the war have been invited to ride with General Miles at the head of the cavalcade of mounted citizens' escort. There are three lieutenant-generals on the retired list of the army, and this grand military will comprise them. These are General Miles, General John C. Bates and General S. M. B. Young, who is now Governor of the Soldiers' Home.

The route of the parade chosen by the Grand Army of the Republic officers is from the Peace Monument, down Pennsylvania Avenue and past the White House.

PLACE AND ORDER ARE ARRANGED IN DETAIL

The plans for the order of the parade are as follows: platoon of police; grand marshal; citizens' committee and aids; form at Peace Monument; army and navy, regular, on Maryland Avenue, left of the monument; Marine Band; Sons of Veterans, official escort, will form on the Capitol grounds, on the first path north of the Peace Monument; U. S. Grant Post, Brooklyn, the honorary escort, will form on the north road, Capitol grounds commander-in-chief and national officers, mounted, and past commanders-in-chief will form on

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Germany to Annex Occupied Territory

Will Issue Declaration Concerning Portions of France and Belgium.

GENEVA, September 18 (via Paris).—The Lausanne Gazette says it has learned that the German government has decided to issue a declaration annexing to the German empire the occupied territories in France and Belgium.

The Gazette says this measure has been determined upon for the near future, because it now appears impossible that the war will be ended, as had been hoped, before winter.

According to this newspaper, the German government intends to organize the conquered territory from a political and administrative standpoint, which is expected to strengthen Germany's moral position. Civil administration has been slowly reestablished in the occupied regions, and the Gazette continues, this process will be extended methodically.

LIFE IN BRUSSELS

In Their Daily Routine Belgians Do Not Follow "German Time," and Speak French Only.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
BUDAPEST, September 18.—A picture of Brussels life, as seen by a Hungarian, is published by the newspaper "From my window," writes the correspondent. "I see the hands of the clock which mark official time in Brussels, and by which the life of the city is now regulated. Public life I mean, of course, that of the railway, restaurants and post-offices. In private life the old time is adhered to, that of Western Europe; you can read it on wrist watches and wall clocks; it regulates meals, business, the time for going to bed and getting up. The Belgians say with an ironical smile: 'The sun won't rise any the sooner for the Germans.' In their advertisements and announcements they invariably specify 'German time—Belgian time.'

"No faith is placed in notices, and everywhere on benches and trees you may read the warning: 'Do not read the German proclamations.'

"Life is normal, but you do not hear any foreign language. The Belgians, even those who formerly did all their correspondence in German—all affect to speak nothing but French."

DESERTS GERMAN TRENCHES

Soldier Who Reached Holland Says He Would Rather Be Prisoner for Life Than Return.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
AMSTERDAM, September 18.—A German soldier who deserted after the last British success at Hoge and succeeded in crossing the Dutch frontier, has been interviewed by the Telegraaf.

He said that because of the frightful things he saw, he preferred to desert, and thus become a fugitive for life from his native country, rather than to return to the hell of the German trenches.

"I have had enough of these terrible fights always on the same ground," he said. "Near Hoge, Zandvoorden and Hill 60 we passed over dead bodies in order to attack. Exhausted, I fell asleep in a trench, and when I woke up I found that the dead body of a comrade had served me as a pillow. In April I saw scores of bodies of men who fell in October."

"The dead cannot rest in peace. At every moment mine explosions unearth the bodies. Another winter down there? Never! I have had enough of standing to the chest in water waiting for a bullet or the fragment of a shell. I preferred desertion to the bullet of an officer's revolver in my back."

FIND UNEXPLODED FUSES

Captain of Sant Anna Says Fire on Vessel Is Work of Propagandists.

LONDON, September 18.—Lloyd's agent at St. Michaels, Azores, telegraphed to-day that the captain of the Fabre Line steamer Sant Anna attributes the fire on his vessel to the work of propagandists of an enemy country. The report says there were many explosions on September 13 on the Sant Anna, which put in at the Azores on Thursday, after the fire had been put out. Subsequently, a number of unexploded fuses were found. It is said that the ship survey would have been blown to pieces if there had been munitions of war on board.

MRS. HOLMAN DEAD

President of Tennessee W. C. T. U. Was for Thirty-Five Years Ardent Temperance Worker.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 18.—A Fayetteville, Tenn., special says that Mrs. Selma Moore Holman, for fifteen years president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., died at her home there this morning. Ten days ago she was seized with an acute attack of appendicitis. She was sixty-five years old, and for thirty-five years was an ardent worker in the temperance cause. She was the wife of Dr. T. P. Holman, and widely known for her work.

LABOR ORGANIZING

British Miners, Transport Workers Will Fight Reduction of Wages at Close of War.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LIVERPOOL, September 18.—The leaders of the British miners, transport workers and organized railway workers are now busily engaged in drawing up the terms of an alliance of defense and defense to come into operation at the conclusion of the war to prevent reduction of wages, including the war bonus, and to resist any attempt to use women's labor to reduce the wages of male workers.

VICTORIA CROSSES TO BOMB-THROWERS

Four Won by Officers for "Most Conspicuous Bravery" in Daring Exploits.

HIGHEST AWARD FOR VALOR

Heroism of Britishers on Gallipoli Narrated in Official Report.

LONDON, September 18.—The award of five additional Victoria Crosses is announced in the London Gazette. Four of them were won by "most conspicuous bravery" in connection with bomb-throwing exploits, which now constitute such an important feature of trench warfare. It was during operations southwest of Krithia, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, that Captain Gerald Robert O'Sullivan, First Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, won the highest award for valor. This is what he did, as narrated in the official report.

"On the night of the 1st-2nd of July, 1915, when it was essential that a portion of a trench which had been lost should be regained, Captain O'Sullivan, although not belonging to the troops at this point, volunteered to lead a party of bomb throwers to effect the recapture."

"He advanced in the open under a very heavy fire, and in order to throw his bombs with greater effect, got up on the parapet, where he was completely exposed to the fire of the enemy occupying the trench. He was finally wounded, but not before his inspiring example had led on his party to make further efforts, which resulted in the recapture of the trench."

"On the night of the 18th-19th of June, 1915, Captain O'Sullivan saved an extremely critical situation in the same locality by his great personal gallantry and good leading."

O'SULLIVAN'S NAME IN CASUALTY LIST

On the day following this announcement came another, more sinister, in the official casualty list, giving Captain O'Sullivan in the list of "missing."

Sergeant James Sommers, of the same battalion, won the Victoria Cross at the same time. "When, owing to hostile bombing, some of our troops had retired from a sap," says the report in the London Gazette, "Sergeant Sommers remained alone on the spot until a party brought up bombs. He then climbed over into the Turkish trench and bombed the Turks with good effect."

"Later on he advanced into the open under very heavy fire, and held back the enemy by throwing bombs into their ranks until a Turkish communication trench had been established. During this period he frequently ran to and from our trenches to obtain fresh supplies of bombs."

What Second Lieutenant Herbert James of the Worcestershire Regiment, did to win the cross in the Gallipoli operations is thus described: "On the 28th of June, 1915, when a portion of a regiment had been checked, owing to the enemy being put out of action, Second Lieutenant James, who belonged to a neighboring unit, entirely on his own initiative, gathered together a body of men and led them forward under heavy shell and rifle fire. He then returned, organized a second party and again advanced. His gallant example put fresh life into the attack."

"On the 3rd of July, in the same locality, he headed a party of bomb throwers up a Turkish communication trench, and, after nearly all his bomb throwers had been killed or wounded, he remained alone at the head of the trench, and kept back the enemy single-handed till a barrier had been built behind him and the trench secured. He was throughout exposed to a murderous fire."

SPLENDID COURAGE SAVES LIVES OF MANY

It was between Cambrin and Le Bassee, in France, on August 3 of this year, that Second Lieutenant George A. B. Rochester, of the Scots Guards, displayed "most conspicuous gallantry" and won the V. C.

"At 2 A. M. a German trench mortar bomb landed on the side of the parapet of the communicating trench in which he stood close to a small working party of his battalion. He might easily have stepped back a few yards round the border into perfect safety, but, shouting to his men to look out, he rushed to the bomb, seized it, and hurled it over the parapet, where it at once exploded."

"There is no doubt," adds the official report, "that this splendid combination of presence of mind and courage saved the lives of many of the working party."

The wish is expressed in the London papers that some enterprising film producer turn out a series of moving pictures depicting various exploits by which the V. C. has been won.

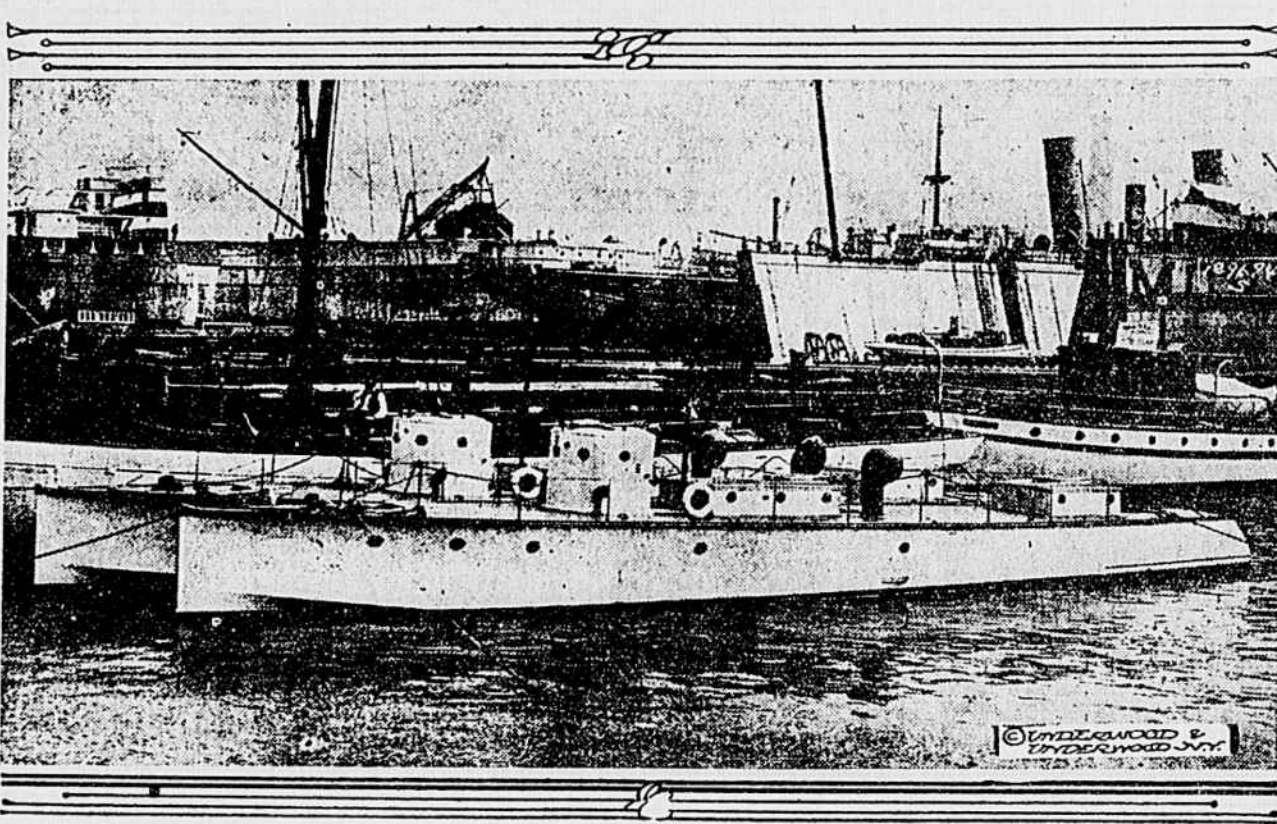
BREAKS AMERICAN RECORD

Lieutenant Tallaferra, Army Aviator, Remaining in Air Nine Hours and Forty-Eight Minutes.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., September 18.—Lieutenant Walter R. Tallaferra, junior military aviator attached to the signal corps aviation school at the military aerodrome, North Island, was receiving congratulations to-day on his achievement in smashing the American sustained flight record for pilot alone yesterday, when he remained in the air nine hours and forty-eight minutes. The previous record, eight hours and fifty-three minutes, was established by Lieutenant Byron C. Jones, of the first aerodrome, last January.

Lieutenant Tallaferra used a military tractor equipped with a ninety-horse power motor. It is estimated he covered more than 500 miles. The world's record for sustained flight is held by Reinhold Boehm, a German aviator, who flew twenty-four hours and twelve minutes.

Submarine Chasers Off for Archangel, Russia



Two slim, white, high-powered motor-boats, so light that they rest like bubbles on the waters, yet capable of making a speed of more than thirty-five miles an hour, are part of a large order being executed at Greenport, L. I., for the allies. The vessels have been nicknamed "mosquitoes" because of their size and fleetness.

They are to be used to overhaul the German submarines and put them out of commission, being equipped with rapid-firing guns for this purpose. The boats are sixty feet long, with a beam of ten feet and float in two and one-half feet of water. The three big engines which drive the three propellers, and the four gasoline tanks occupy the center section, and leave no room for passage forward and aft beneath the deck. A small sliding hatch forward of the sleeping quarters for six men, and another at the stern give quarters for two. A third hatch amidships admits to the engine-rooms. The pilot house is a covered iron cylinder, large enough for one man to move comfortably within. Inside are the steering wheel, the speaking tube and the bell signalling apparatus for the engine-room. The mosquito craft are equipped with twin rudders, enabling them to turn in little more than their own length. Going at terrific speed and running zig-zag, they would offer the most difficult target to a submarine. There are four big cleats on the deck, belted through to the keel, for lifting the little vessels to the deck of the mother ship. These are the first of the mosquito fleet to leave the port of New York. They are to be taken to Archangel, Russia, aboard vessels of the Caribbean and Southern line. In appearance, they very much resemble speed boats, except that they are completely decked over so that no water can penetrate the hull.

ENGLISH NOT AT FAULT, FRENCH OFFICER SAYS

However, People of France Are Complaining of Their British Allies, He Admits.

MILLION OF ENGLISH ON FRONT

She Was Never Under Obligation to Send Her Armies to Continent. Government Could Not Do More Than Has Been Done.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, September 18.—Many are the Englishmen who have said that if the French are really complaining because the British, in spite of their boasting of having raised a volunteer army of 3,000,000 men, are still only holding a front of only thirty-four miles, one must admit there may be something in their way of reasoning.

An officer of the French general staff, however, who is at present visiting London, says that French officers have absolutely no fault to find with their English allies, though he does not deny that the French people are complaining.

"We understand perfectly well," he said, "that when Marshal French preferred to establish his front in depth, rather than extend it to the sides, it was because he wanted only successively to bring the newly trained men into the first line, that they might gradually become used to the actual fighting, which at this time has become a war-veteran's game indeed."

"Let me emphasize this, however, that Marshal French in no way doubts the valor of the young troops sent from England, but, as during his former campaign, he has always been used to handling an army of professional soldiers and to commanding men in whom discipline in face of the gravest danger has become an instinct, he considers it necessary to complete the training of the new bodies by a long apprenticeship in the third and second lines."

ENGLAND HAS ARMY OF 1,000,000 ON BATTLE FRONT

"Now he has accomplished his purpose, and he may send the men who now constitute his rear lines into battle anywhere and at any time. They will stand as firm and attack with as much swiftness and strength as their professional comrades, who form the nucleus of the British armies. The same may be said, in fact, of the soldiers now coming over from England after a longer training—they are able to march direct from the transports into battle, as the Germans will soon find out."

"As a matter of fact, the maps I have seen in England showing a bird's-eye view of the English front were perhaps quite exact two months ago, but they are no longer so, and I betray no military secrets when I say that if you start along our front from the Belgian coast you find first the Belgian army, then a French army, then the first English army, then again a French army, and after that a new English army, with a front of no less than 100 miles, and finally the bulk of the French. Altogether, there are now with us on the front an English army of approximately 1,000,000."

"As for the reserves, still in England, I am not permitted to say anything, as the English War Office desires to keep the exact number secret, rightly asserting that the unknown is very often an important factor of success in war."

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT COULD DO NO MORE

But why have the English been so slow when they had these enormous masses of troops at their disposal, doubters say. There were several reasons for this, the principal one being

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CHINA WANTS PEACE TO BRING BACK TOURISTS

Stream of Travelers Drops Off Greatly, and Hotels Feel Effects of Change.

EXPECT RUSH THIS AUTUMN

But Faith of Owners of Empty Hotels in This Belief Is Weak. Chinglungchiao, Sightseers' Mecca in Far East, Is Deserted.

PEKING, September 18.—Not only has the stream of travelers from America dropped off greatly, but visitors no longer come in great numbers across the Trans-Siberian Railway, and Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Belgians, Russians and Austrians, of military age, have gone back to Europe in large numbers and the Europeans still in China seem to be in little mood to travel. A few Americans, mostly women, find their way to the show places of China in spite of the upset conditions of ocean travel, commerce and international affairs. An occasional transport from the Philippines lands a large party of Americans who seek out the famous tombs, walls and temples within easy reach of Tientsin and Peking.

"More better when gets cool," is the optimistic prediction of the Chinese owners of empty hotels. But their faith in a rush this autumn is weak and all are hoping for speedy peace.

SUMMER TRAFFIC TO CHINA FAILED TO MATERIALIZE

The announcement that European sailings from America for Europe would be light this season because of the submarine warfare and the upset conditions in the continental capitals gave rise to the hope in the Far East that the annual summer rush to Europe would turn China-ward this year. There were expectations that teachers and other Americans who must take their vacations in the summer would surely come to the Far East this season, but the expectations have not been realized.

Chinglungchiao, which forms the gateway to Mongolia, is ordinarily thronged in fine weather by sightseers who come from Peking to view the great wall. It is here that the new Kalkan line, which the Chinese government is building into Mongolia, cuts through the great wall, thus connecting the heart of China with the barbarians whom the ancient Emperors tried to keep out by the great barriers of stone and brick. The well-preserved ruins of the wall, with its great watch towers, threaten their way across the high mountains surrounding this point. In one place the railway builders blasted out the great masonry pile where it hindered their passage through a deep gorge. In another place they tunneled beneath the narrow mountain supporting the wall and afforded a passage for trains, whose smoke fills the recesses of a ruined fortress which formerly afforded shelter for Chinese archers intent on keeping out the savages from the north and south.

TOURISTS FEW AND FAR BETWEEN AT SHOW PLACES

Donkey boys and coolies and beggars still await the trains from Peking, but their patience is poorly rewarded. It is an exceptional train which yields three tourists, and many of the trains do not carry a single visitor.

The same condition prevails at Nankow, the railway station twelve miles south where tourists leave the train to make the ten-mile donkey ride to the Ming Tombs, probably the most famous show place in Northern China. At that point the tombs of thirteen members of the Ming dynasty are scattered about a great plain which is hemmed in on three sides by high mountains chosen as a protection against evil spirits.

ENGLISH QUAKERS GIVE VIVID ACCOUNTS OF WAR

Reports of Society of Friends Tell of Destruction and Attempts at Reconstruction.

DESPAIR IS SUPREME EVIL

This Is What Investigators Find They Have to Combat—Farming Implements Distributed in French Villages on Co-Operative System.

LONDON, September 18.—The reports issued by the English Society of Friends on their work in the devastated sections of Northern France give a vivid account of the destruction and the attempts at reconstruction. Twelve of these reports have now been issued, covering a wide range of territory.

The society begins by sending out investigators, who are usually women who have been trained in social work. In accordance with their reports, the other workers follow. Nurses visit patients in their own homes, builders erect huts for the homeless peasants, and there is a growing department of agricultural relief. There are four main divisions of activity, with about 125 volunteers from England and a number from other countries.

"Imagine," writes one of the workers, "a village in your own vicinity—it may be your home—with some 700 houses, of which 650 have been burned to the ground, and then you will be able to form some idea of what this village from which I am writing is like. The inhabitants left in astounding bewilderment, hardly able to believe that the German army was so close and so the hurry and scramble to get away they left everything behind them, innocently expecting to find their belongings again when they returned. And so, when they returned, a few days after the German retreat, conceive their sorrow and chagrin on finding their houses razed to the ground and all trace of their possessions gone. All their hay and crops, their rabbits, everything, burnt or destroyed. I imagine the courage as I see them grubbing in the ruins, searching for some lost thing, or beginning—where would you begin?—to clear away the debris."

SUPREME EVIL OF WAR NOT DEATH, BUT DESPAIR

The secretary of the relief committee, Miss Ruth Fry, writes: "It is not only the material help given. The most important aspect is the courage raised anew in these much-tried sufferers, to whom the coming of the helpers is a very impressive sign of the reality of our friendship. The supreme evil of war is not death, but despair. Against such despair the Quakers fight."

At first the medical side of the work predominated. At Chalons, for instance, a maternity hospital was organized. The following is from the report of the work of the hospital: "Although we were foreigners and strangers to Madame L., she came away with us. It was her first baby. Her husband, a compositor in Rheims, had been seriously wounded four months before, and since then she had had no news at all. She spoke of him during the long ride back to the hospital, and she told us of the horrors of the bombardment and her six weeks' sojourn in the cellars. She spoke of the Germans in Rheims, and said they were very polite and nice to her and to her friends. One she had met over having to fight and leave his wife and children. She showed him her husband's picture, and he wished her good fortune and his safe return. Her courage was splendid. Just before a little daughter was born to her the news came that her husband was dead. Her courage never failed. 'For my dear girl I want to be strong,' she said."

OPINION IS DIVIDED IN JAPAN ON OKUMA

Wisdom of Action in Canceling Resignation From Cabinet Defended and Criticized.

ACTS ON EMPEROR'S REQUEST

President of House of Representatives Congratulates People on Reorganization.

TOKYO, September 18.—Opinion is divided in Japan as to the wisdom of Premier Okuma's move in canceling his resignation and remaining in power with a reconstructed cabinet. Those who favor the count claim it was necessary, in view of the fact that Japan is at war with Germany and Austria. A change of premier was undesirable during the war. Also, it was undesirable before the peace treaty was signed, which will be held in November. Others believe the count's move a blow to constitutional government, as it showed interference from the genro, and intervention from the Emperor himself. Doubts are expressed as to the capacity of the new ministry to live long, especially as it is without the sustaining force offered by the presence of Baron Kato, as foreign minister, who was regarded as the real head of the former cabinet.

President Shimada, of the House of Representatives, congratulates the state and the people on the reorganization of the Okuma government, especially in view of the coronation festivities. The personnel of the reconstructed ministry, he thinks, is all that can be desired under existing conditions.

Dr. K. Ichiki, who has been transferred from the portfolio of education to that of home affairs, was a graduate of the college of law in the Imperial Tokyo University, and is an authority on domestic administration. He has no connection whatever with any political party, and this fact, Speaker Shimada argues, will enable him to exercise his authority without any party prejudice.

Vice-Admiral Kato, the new minister of the navy, has held the office of vice-minister of the navy for many years, and was chief of staff to Admiral Togo during the Russo-Japanese war.

Dr. S. Takata, the new minister of education, held the post of president of Waseda University for many years.

MINOURA RESPECTED, EVEN BY HIS FOES

K. Minoura, who became minister of communication, once held the office of vice-minister of communication and is proprietor and chief editor of the Hochi, which is the organ of the present government. He is a man of many estimable qualities, and is respected even by his political foes.

T. Taketomi, who has been transferred from the portfolio of communications to that of finance, is well known as an able financier.

Mr. Shimada expresses regret that Count Okuma has lost Baron Kato and Vice-Admiral Yashiro from the foreign and naval portfolios, but commends the choice of Baron Ishii, ambassador to Paris, as foreign minister.

With one group Count Okuma is regarded as the "Grand Old Man" of the present Japanese era. Without him the political situation would have become hopelessly complicated with incessant changes that would keep the empire in a constant state of anxiety. With another group the constitutional issue involved is held of supreme weight. The Premier is regarded as having violated constitutional usage in tendering his resignation only to withdraw it. Resignations have been ordinarily accepted, but in the present instance he announced that the Emperor himself had intervened and voiced his wish that the Premier remain.

This is a most unusual step in Japanese national life. Heretofore the throne has left political matters to the genro, the idea being that the political life of the empire was not to be entrenched upon the ruler. It is a very delicate point, but imperial preference for any one Cabinet has almost always been scrupulously avoided.

EXCEPTION TO USAGE ONCE CAUSED RIOT

It was the exception made to this usage at the time of the third Katsura Cabinet that caused the riot which finally resulted in the fall of the Cabinet after only a few months of existence. The opposition raised at that time was based upon the necessity of keeping the throne from being involved in political disputes.

The imperial message given to Marquis Saionji to give his influence to make the Seiyukai members support the government raised a storm of indignation, which culminated in a riot, causing loss of life and property. The Katsura Cabinet was obliged to resign, and the Yamamoto ministry came into power.

The semi-official statements to the effect that the throne did not wish to accept the resignation of the Okuma government is criticized, not only by opposition politicians, but also by some who belong to no party. For this departure from established usage both the government and the elder statesmen are held responsible. There is already some opposition among the Privy Councilors in this respect. The matter will no doubt constitute a question in the House of Peers in the next session of the Diet, if the newly constructed Cabinet be still in office. The conclusion of these critics is that the Okuma Cabinet is actually sitting on a volcano.

GIVES TWO REASONS FOR CHANGING MIND

Count Okuma has no fears as to his position. When he had built his new Cabinet he gathered the Japanese newspaper men about him and told them that there were two reasons why he changed his mind and remained in

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